ReDSS
Unlocking Protracted Displacement

SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK
LOCAL INTEGRATION IN ETHIOPIA

Refugees who have lived over twenty years in Ethiopia – **Gambela Level**

PHYSICAL SAFETY

Protection

- Percentage of refugees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including sexual and gender-based violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population
- Percentage of refugees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement status compared to resident population

Safety and Security

- Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population

Social Cohesion

- Percentage of refugees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population
- Percentage of refugees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population

MATERIAL SAFETY

Adequate Standard of Living (Access to basic and social services)

- Percentage of refugees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards
- Prevalence of GAM/SAM among IDPs/returnees compared to resident population and as per national/ international standards
- Percentage of refugees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards
- Percentage of refugees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate
- Percentage of refugee children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate
- Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

- Percentage of refugees who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population
- Unemployment among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- Percentage of refugees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents
- Poverty levels among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

Housing, Land & Property

- Percentage of refugees with adequate housing (not overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population
- Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure
- Percentage of refugees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees who have secured the right to housing, land and property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population

LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

- Percentage of refugees who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population
- Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide refugees with effective remedies for violations suffered
- Percentage of refugees who accessed formal or infor-mal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population

Participation in public affairs

- Refugees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population
- Percentage of refugees participating in community or social organizations (youth / women / environmental / sports groups and others) compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees involved in public decision making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population

Access to Documentation

- Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees bearing in mind the local context
- Percentage of refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate

Family Reunification

- The number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted
- Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite refugee separated family members
- The number of refugee children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for a refugee / returnee in comparison to the host community

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- The indicator is far from met
- Data unavailable
- Incomplete data exists

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 31 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent local integration conditions for refugees in situations of protracted displacement have been achieved.